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Architect:
Harold E. Wagoner & Associates

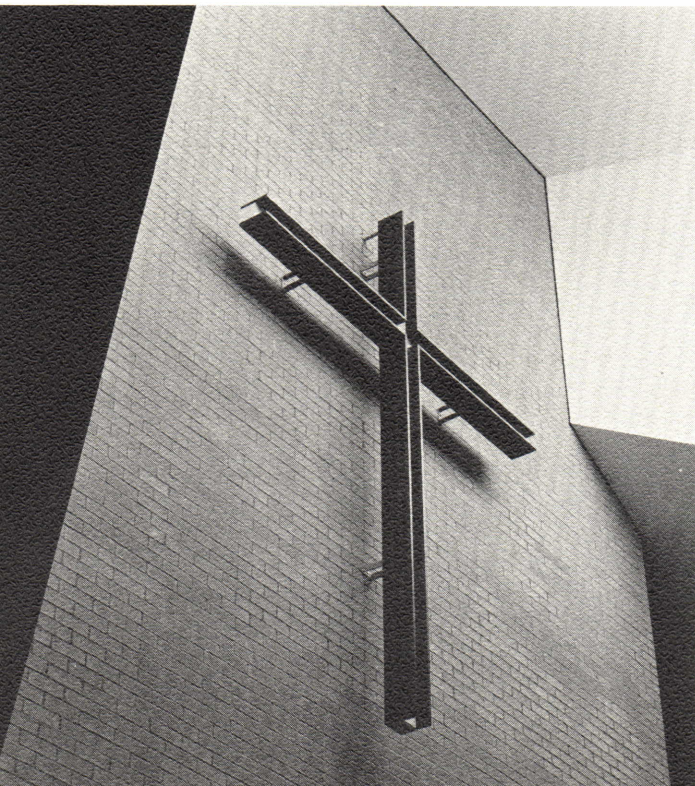
Supervising Architect:
McMinn, Norfleet, Wicker & Associates

Structural Engineer:
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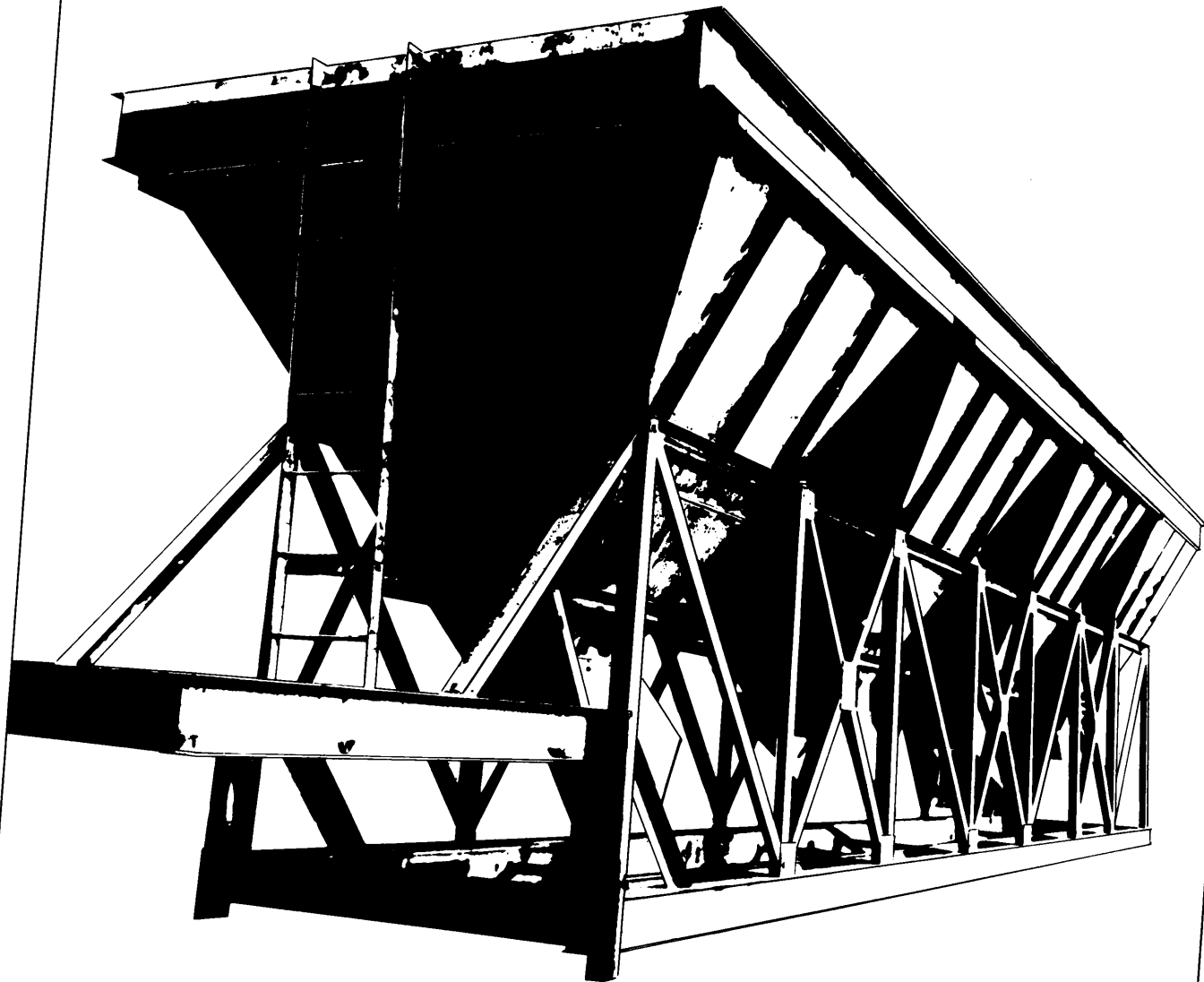
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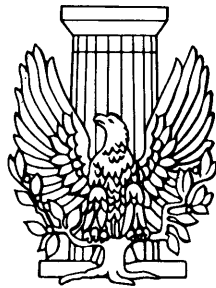
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James C. Wallace, a contributing editor to North Carolina Architect, delivered such an outstanding speech at the Summer Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter AIA, that we prevailed upon him to allow us to publish his remarks. See page 10.



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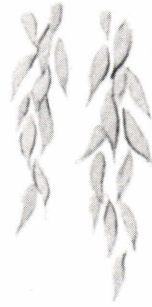
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PICTURE OF THE ISSUE



WHO DESPOILS THE LAND?

by Calvin Criner

Who despoils the land?
"Not I," says the church
Destroying Federal town houses
To build parking lots where gardens flourished.

Who despoils the land?
"Not I," says the heir
Moving into a fashionable suburb
And leaving the home his great-grandfather built
To slip into apartmented decay.

Who despoils the land?
"Not I," says the city
Cutting each tree with care
Putting down endless lanes of concrete
Till grass becomes a rarity
And tiny parks are left as shrines
For the dispossessed who breathe the tainted air
Among the oaks and brilliant tulips.

Who despoils the land?
"Not I! Not I! Not I!"





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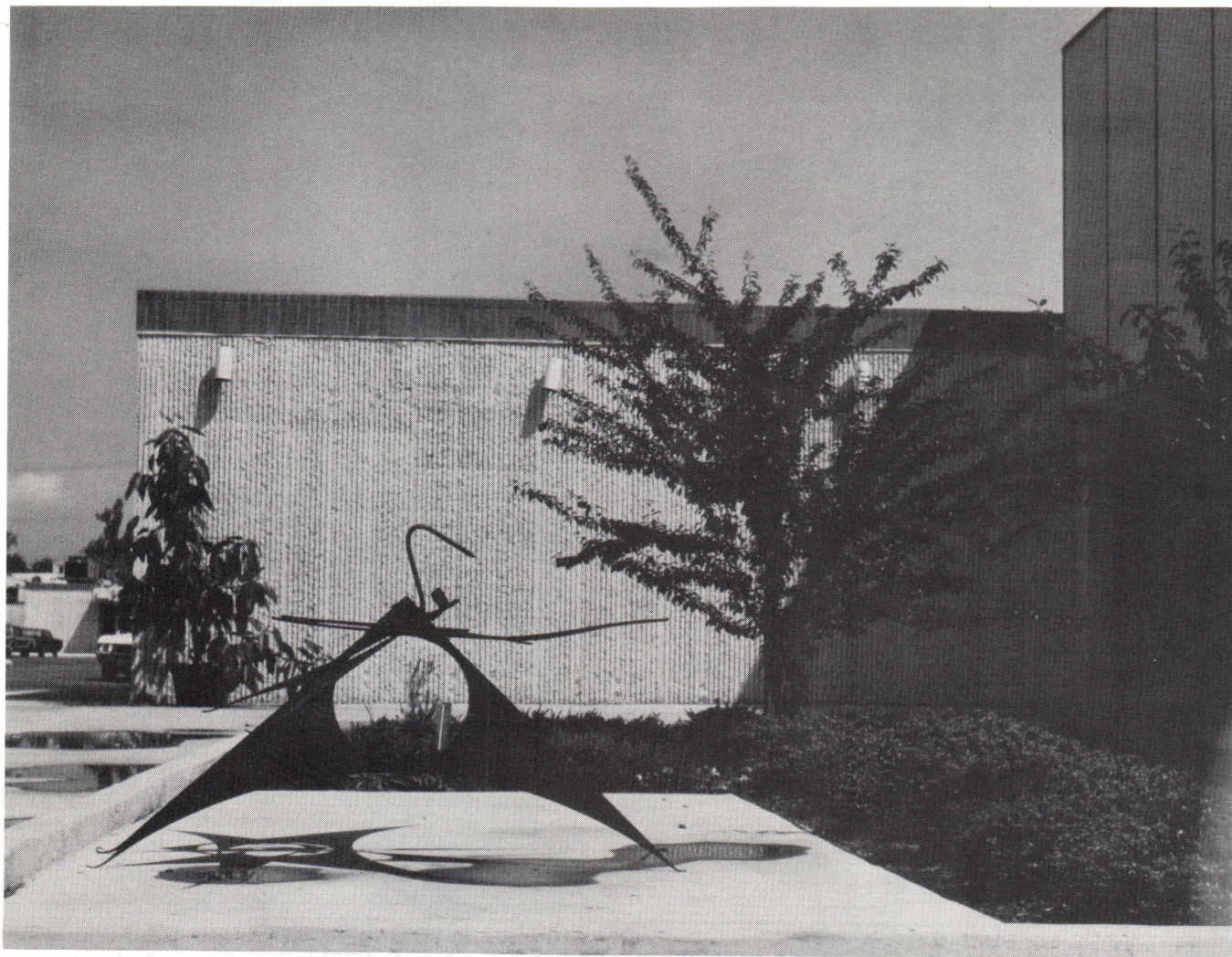
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ECOLOGY MEETS THE BRONTOSAURUS

by James C. Wallace,
Associate Professor of University Studies,
N. C. State University.

An Address to the North Carolina Chapter AIA,
Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, 31 July 1970.

Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. My talk today is about collisions as you can divine from the title "Ecology Meets the Brontosaurus." There is a very obvious collision implied there. And I'm going to talk about a few other collisions—in fact everything I have to say is about collisions. I'm very happy to be here to collide with you, and possibly even to collude, and lest you think there are no collisions nearby, I'd like to cite two right now. One is Baldhead Island—that's a collision if ever there were one—and one much closer to home is Umstead Park and the Raleigh-Durham airport. I have some financial interest in the latter since I make money from the planes' flying. That's a collision. A regrettable collision. I'm in favor of relocating the airport. I know that doesn't sound too good to the Chamber of Commerce, but I think they are trying to do something on the cheap with the present plan. We're thinking in terms of the next ten years when we ought to be thinking in terms of the next thousand. Furthermore, it is improper to saddle two counties, Wake and Durham, with the entire capital outlay required for an airport which is used by the people of many counties. Take, for example, my county of Orange—undoubtedly Chapel Hill uses it more, per capita, than either Raleigh or Durham. But we don't pay a dime. The airport is regional, if not statewide. For example, people from as far away as the Outer Banks go to Elizabeth City, take Piedmont to Raleigh-Durham, and fly away. The airport serves at least 40 counties. There should be a state airport authority, and if not that then a Research Triangle Regional Planning Authority, with power to issue bonds guaranteed by the state, for the purchase of land nearby for an airport that will be permanent. In ten years, the proposed new runway will be inadequate too; in ten years, the encroachment on all sides of the airport and the park will be quite bad; in ten



years, U. S. 70 from Crabtree Valley Shopping Center (the only one in history ever built in a stream bed), which is unbelievably congested at the present time, will be a stupendous traffic jam. For the next eight or ten miles on both sides of the road there will be the largest truck depot and freight center in the state of North Carolina.

What we need to do, I think, is raise our sights. And if it takes a hundred million dollars, we should build an airport for all North Carolina that will last a hundred years, with rapid transportation—possibly monorail—for downtown Raleigh, downtown Durham, downtown anywhere. Let us get on with it, instead of pennypinching and thinking small, because, as I see it, the beginning of the end is here for Umstead Park, which cannot be rebuilt, and cannot be moved, and is unique. And it's just simply a case of where your sights are. Are we a pop-gun type or are we a ninety caliber? That's the question.

I also think the state made a mistake when we dragged our feet after Charlie Frazier got out of the Baldhead act. We should have moved to raise the money at once, rather than wait. Now, in order to redeem the situation, we should seek funds from the General Assembly and purchase the island through condemnation.

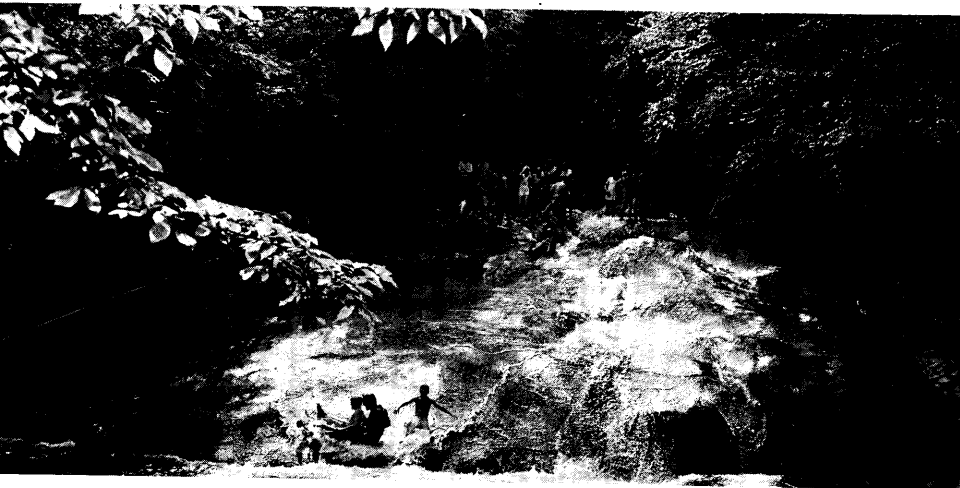
So much for introductory opinions, and now to begin.

Four words: ecology, industrial revolution, scientist. I will begin with the last one. It is amazing how our words—we make words—can barely keep up with events. Do you know when the word "scientist" was first used to describe a man who devoted all his time to science.? Amazingly enough it was 1831! Isaac Newton had been dead 104 years before we discovered that he was a "scien-

tist." When was the word "ecology" first used? 1869. When was the phrase "industrial revolution" first used? 1890! The industrial revolution had been going on in England for 150 years before it was named. It was so named by a man named Arnold Toynbee, uncle of Arnold J. Toynbee, the historian, who wrote a little pamphlet in 1890 called "The Industrial Revolution." And he says in there, reviewing what had happened in England since the 1740's, "You know it is as if an **industrial revolution** had taken place." Hence the phrase. Today, our children speak of the industrial revolution, they speak knowingly of ecology and they speak of scientists and the very words weren't with us a short time ago. Ecology is the science of inter-relationships, as you know. That's all it is—how one thing affects another.

Kenneth Boulding, the economist, has labeled our infatuation with the gross national product as the brontosaurus—that is, the philosophy that if big is good then bigger is better. Hence, the idea of the dinosaur. And I have labeled my speech "Ecology Meets the Brontosaurus" — a collision between two points of view, and I will tell you from the beginning that in my opinion the ecology will win, hands down. The brontosaurus does not have a chance. It is just a question of **when** ecology will win and **how much** pain we will endure before it happens. That's the only real question. It is not whether, but when. And now to get into the talk.

We have, at last, discovered pollution. Even Mr. Nixon has discovered pollution. Everybody has gotten on the anti-pollution band wagon and one of the messages I want to leave with you today is that they are going to be getting off. Many of the people hopped on the band wagon thinking that all you have to do is spend a little money and it is all going to clear up, that the problem is like going to the moon. Many of these people, once they find



out where the band wagon is going, will be hopping off like flies, because, you see, the band wagon is going to a place that most of these people don't like. You know where it's going? The band wagon, the ecology band wagon, is going to a planned society which is contrary to just about every precept that most of the people who hopped on the band wagon have ever learned. It is contrary to free enterprise. It is contrary to dog eat dog. It is contrary to manufacturing as much as you can unload. It is contrary to disposals. It is contrary to 5 children, to 3 cars, to mercury in the streams, to smog in the air, and to nerve gas off the continental shelf—in short, it is contrary. Now, when they finally find out where this band wagon is going—mind you, it's not going straight; it's going to be the most serpentine and labyrinthine thing you have ever seen in your life—they'll want to get off. But the wagon, even if wholly deserted, will go on its way toward some kind of equilibrium in our affairs.

Most people view the pollution problem exactly as they did the moon problem: spend \$30 billion and you go to the moon. Take X amount of money and spend Y effort and training and apply Newton's Laws of Motion and Bingo, you're on the moon. True. Unfortunately, this is an erroneous application when it comes to our pollution problem; it is not wholly an engineering problem. Yet, Dr. Lee DuBridge, a Nobel prize-winning physicist who was once head of a very good technical school, California Institute of Technology, says that any problem that technology produces, technology can solve—a nice comforting thought.

Such an attitude betrays a very limited perception, and it is what I call the anal view of the problem. Now, the anal view is better than no view at all, but you can see, those of you who study perspective all the time, how very limited that perspective is. Most people think what we are trying to do is

merely to get rid of all this unwanted by-product. So, we can clean it up; spend the money; fix it. Very much like the man who lived it up, stayed up all night, and drank a half gallon of whiskey a day. So, he goes to the doctor and says, "Doctor, I'm falling apart; fix me up." And the doctor says "John, I can fix you up if you'll get some sleep and knock off the riotous living." But John says, "I'm going to do exactly what I have been doing. But, I want you to fix me up."

Now, we are in exactly this situation with the pollution problem. We want the pollution problem fixed, but we don't propose to change anything we have been doing. In fact, we are going to do more so, because the gross national product has got to become more gross all the time. (And you must admit it is the most exquisitely named concept in the history of the universe.) I say that the strictly technological approach is doomed to failure in this whole business because for the first time the figures are against us. (The figures weren't against Daniel Boone. If he polluted one place, he simply moved to another. There were plenty of places to pollute. After all, the U. S. consists of 3 million square miles of the best real estate on the planet. That's what made America great, by the way. And I think one could have taken some very ordinary people and made a very great America by giving them that 3 million square miles of real estate.) Our entire society has been geared up to operating at efficiency in excess of 90%. If our airport system in this country were to fall below 95% at a given instant, we could have a catastrophe. If power production falls below 95% at a given moment, disaster strikes. In everything we are doing right now, the dial is turned up. If the sewage treatment plant of Winston-Salem, North Carolina falls below 90%, we kill fish in the Yadkin River. Raleigh at the present time is treating its sewage at 80% efficiency. By 1975, it must treat the sewage at



95% efficiency in order to maintain D grade water (3ppm of dissolved oxygen). In other words, they've got to turn the dial up 15% in order to stand still. Why? Because the quantity of effluent that is being treated is steadily rising and it is necessary for the plant to be increasing its efficiency.

The figures are against us. If we are going to plan for engineering to save us, we are wrong because all we are going to do is push the dial over, and even when we get to 99% we are still not out of the woods. It has been calculated that even if the smog abatement equipment of automobiles in Los Angeles County were 90% efficient, within ten years there would be more smog than there is today. Why? Because there will be more cars. You see the problem is not going to be solved by engineering. The problem is going to be solved by ourselves. It is our style of living which is the difficulty. It is our energy budget which is the difficulty. It is our way of doing things. And it will not be solved by engineering. Hence, I prophesy that we will soon be spending 10, 20, 30 billions of dollars a year on pollution abatement, but matters will get worse.

Most of us, when we think of radicals, think of communists, 19th century environmental determinists, old barnacled dinosaurs—that kind of radical. But the real radical stuff is ecology. I will be willing to bet you that within ten years we might have a witch hunt for ecologists. Why? Because of what the ecologist is telling us. He is saying that we have got to change from the economics of growth to the economics of shrinkage, that we have got, at least, to stabilize, that we have got to absorb the waste products and recycle them, close the loop, and establish an equilibrium. As in nature, there must be nothing wasted. Radical? The most radical possible message that anybody could bring you. It flies into the face of everything we have ever learned. We have learned to grow—

growth is good. Standing still is stagnation. It's what we were brought up on. And now the implacable message is: Sorry, you can't do it. You're going steadily to drive the nail deeper. You're going to get worse off, and in the end you're going to stabilize against your will at a point when your freedom has been so circumscribed that you have very little left. The economists can tell us how to grow, but they do not tell us how to shrink. There is not an economist of shrinkage on the N. C. State faculty, on the U. N. C. faculty, on the Duke faculty or in Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. I don't know of a single economist in the United States who is really an economist of shrinkage. The only shrinkers, besides the headshrinkers, are the conservationists and the ecologists, who say "Thou shalt shrink or thou shalt regret it very much." We are now at that point. You say, "Aw, look, we'll make it." As Dr. DuBridge would say, "What science giveth, it can take away, or what it maketh, it can unmake. Blessed be the name of science and technology." I'd just like to remind you of something.

Yesterday, population in the United States increased by over 6,000 (and vehicles by 12,000)—in 24 hours. India increased by 40,000 in the past 24 hours; China, since 1949 when the Communists took over, a mere 21 years, has increased by 190 million people. It has increased by roughly the entire population of the U. S. today, which is 205 million. The population of the planet is 3.50 billion and I can remember myself as a teenager when it was only 2—it has doubled in my time, which gives you some idea. Per year, we are now gaining at 70 million and we are netting about 190,000 today, births over deaths. And mind you, if you think everybody is well-fed, please remember that yesterday at least 30,000 people died on this planet of starvation or nutritionally-connected disease, and 30,000 more will die to-



day. During the past two years, population of the planet has risen 2 per cent per year and the food supply has risen 1 per cent per year.

For those who believe that our "miracle" agriculture is going to feed the world, I'm sorry. Have you heard talk of many surpluses recently? Remember we were surplus-conscious about 20 years ago, maybe 15. There isn't much surplus today, and our commitments continue to grow. For example, we've been sending large shipments of wheat to the Indians for the last several years, and the Indians have been increasing at 40,000-plus per day for the last several years. The people of the United States comprise 6% of the population of the planet and we actually use at the present time about 50% of the world's raw materials produced each year. And by the year 2000, according to our own projections, the United States will require for its anticipated growth **all of the raw materials produced by the non-communist world!** So you see it is not going to be very amusing very long. For example, this afternoon, at our cocktail party, we'll be popping some protein-rich nuts in our mouths as we go chomp, chomp, and then we will guzzle a little juice, and chomp, chomp the nuts. Those nuts, many of them, are imported from countries whose children are dying of protein deficiency disease: but they are desperate for dollars.

We have a global ecological crisis; a combination of the overlooked, the ignored, and the unexpected. Here are some examples: The Welland Canal connects Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, bypassing Niagara Falls. It was built in 1932, a fine canal. The barges come up the St. Lawrence to Ontario, through the canal into Erie and on into Duluth. You can load the ore up right in the middle of the continent. Magnificent. But they forgot something. Here is the overlooked. They forgot that if

the ships could go up the canal, something else could go up the canal, and something else did. The sea lamprey. The sea lamprey, I suppose, for millions of years had been at the foot of the falls looking up, wondering how to get up there, and here comes the canal—he swam up and then he destroyed the trout industry of the Great Lakes. How stupid could we have been? How incredibly stupid could we have been? This was 1932. Was it the depression? Were our minds without any intelligence?

Lake Nasser is another beautiful example. This is not a matter of the overlooked. This is a matter of ignoring the obvious. Egypt is probably now in its death throes. The lake, enormous; irrigation of land, nearly double. Problem: First of all, the water that they are irrigating with now is almost pure. It has little nutrient in it. The silt, which comes down from the Abyssinian highlands, which used to cover the farms in Biblical days when the river flooded once a year, was the fertilizer. The soil got about a sixteenth or eighth of an inch on top and then the Egyptian planted. Some of that silt went out into the eastern Mediterranean. As the silt went out, it fertilized the algae; the algae bloomed, the plankton and fish thrived, and we had a magnificent fishing industry in the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Five years ago they were still taking 15 thousand tons of sardines; last year they took 500. You see, the silt is now behind the dam. So more commercial fertilizer has to be used. The more commercial fertilizer they use, artificial nitrates, the more they have to use because for some perverse reason, the rascals, the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, slow down as soon as you introduce the artificial nitrates. So Egypt is now buying more fertilizer because the fertilizer is behind the dam. But that is not by any means the worst. The worst—well, this isn't even the worst either—is the little irriga-



tion canals, very shallow, that fan out all over the place.

The water gets warm and the canals become the perfect habitat for a fresh water snail, which is the intermediate host for a parasite which causes an utterly debilitating fluke disease, schistosomiasis. A person becomes so weak that he can hardly raise his arm. But even that's not the worst. You see as the water goes into these canals (Egypt is an arid country as you know), you risk a net upward movement of water. In North Carolina we have 48 inches down each year. So our soil is flushed all the time and is kept sweet. All the dissolved salts disappear. They go out to sea. But in Egypt, no. You see the sun, by evaporation, has actually more water going up than going down and the result is that the dissolved salts lie in a crust on the surface. The land is becoming salty and the production is declining. But that's not the worst, either. This is the worst. They started the dam over ten years ago. The population of Egypt in the time since the dam was begun has increased by nearly enough to use up all of the extra food now being grown!

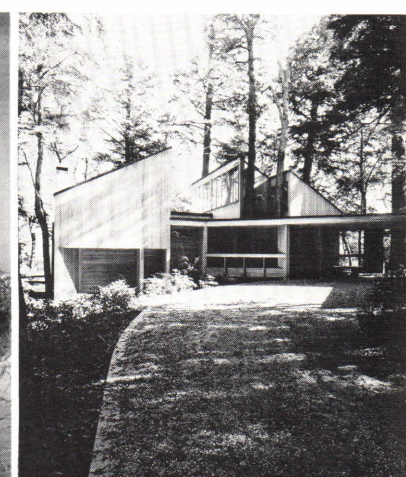
Hippopotamuses. Here is a case of the unexpected. In South Africa, it was decided that the hippos did no good, so they should be shot. And everyone had a merry time. And so the hippopotamuses were gone, and then the funny thing happened. The streams disappeared, the fish disappeared, and everybody came down with schistosomiasis. So then they began to investigate. It turned out that the hippo was very busy in his stream. First of all, he was wallowing. He would make these enormous holes about five feet deeper than the usual level of the stream, and in dry weather the fish all repaired to the holes, which were still full of water, and they survived. Also, the hippo wiggled. And in wiggling, he kept

the silt stirred up and in solution so the stream kept flowing. When the hippo was no longer there, the holes filled up, and the silt came out of solution and the stream disappeared. Instead of being well-defined, it was a hundred yards across, and shallow, and warm, and snail-infested. Hence, schistosomiasis—all for want of a hippo.

Despite the compelling nature of these examples I fear that we will not be convinced. We will continue to try to avoid doing what is necessary. Even in the face of the fact that we are doubling our numbers every 30 years. Even in the face of the fact that 5% of all mankind—from the beginning—is now alive, and that there are now as many Americans alive as there are dead. We are at the critical point. And we can choose to achieve stability within a generation or we can put it off and suffer the consequences.

I want to close by making one remark about the disappearing species and those that are now under pressure—notably the birds and the fish. The primates will come later, but the birds are the ones now in great trouble. The birds, of course, as a part of their life cycle have to lay eggs, and the DDT has gotten to the birds. The DDT inhibits the production of an enzyme at a critical moment in the life of a female bird when she is attempting to produce calcium in order to enclose the egg with a sufficient shell so that it will not break. It inhibits the production of the calcium and as a consequence the shell is too thin or non-existent and the egg is not viable. The Eagle, our national bird, the great symbol of the United States, is in danger of extinction through this process. But the question involved here is not the fate of the bird alone. The real question is, if the eagle can't make it, can man make it? That's the question. Therefore, to view this thing properly, we should look

(Continued on page 20)



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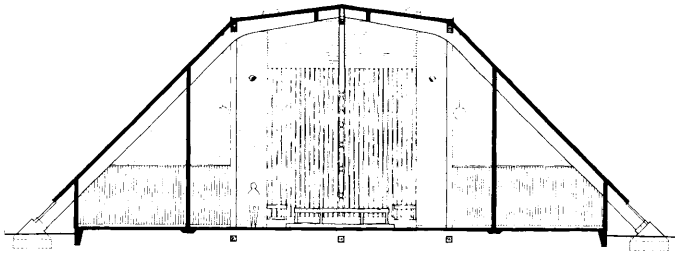
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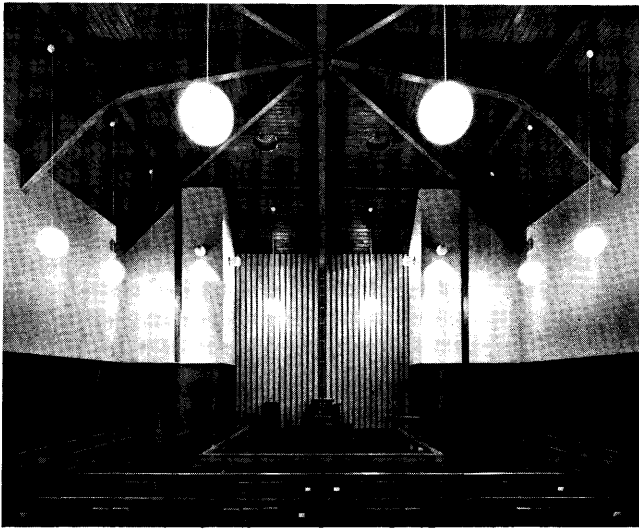
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Architect:
Ballard, McKim and Sawyer
Wilmington, North Carolina

General Contractor:
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Wallace, North Carolina



Sighted in the farmland of Eastern North Carolina on a gently rising former field, this church grew from the desires of twenty-one families who wished to establish a new church in their community.

The congregation, though being small, wanted capacity for future growth, construction of their sanctuary first and provisions for classrooms to meet present needs.

As designed, when the congregation grows, the classroom walls in the north and south naves will be removed and connected to additional sanctuary area and new classroom buildings constructed.

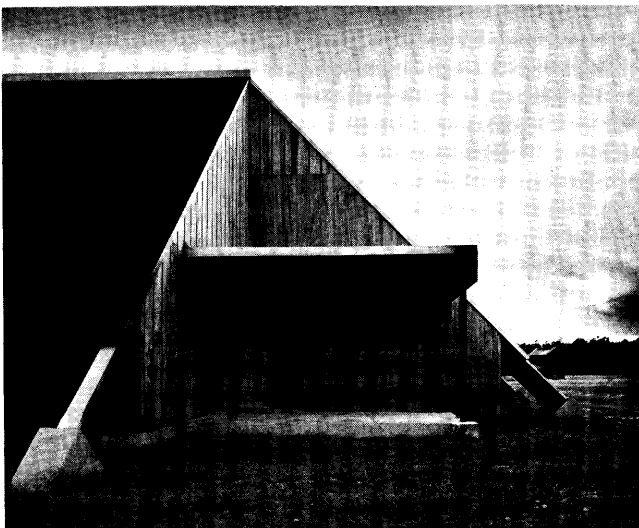
The church is constructed of laminated timber arches and beams with timber deck and concrete slab on grade.

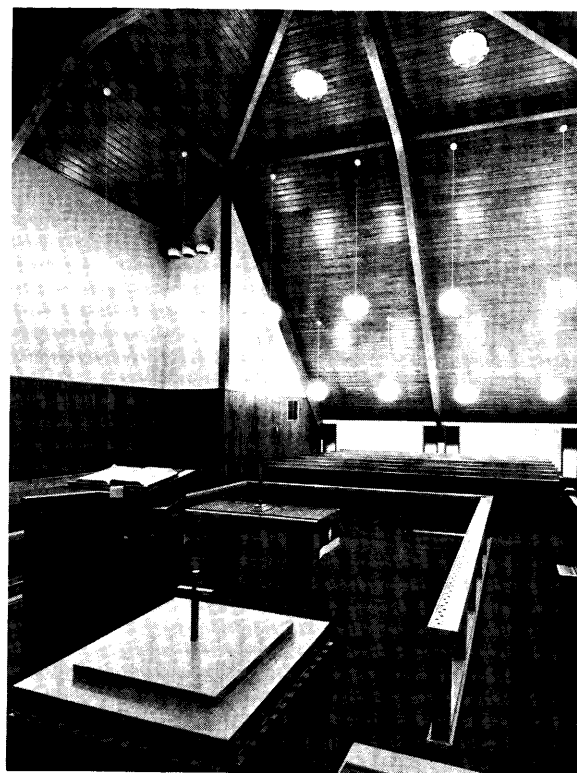
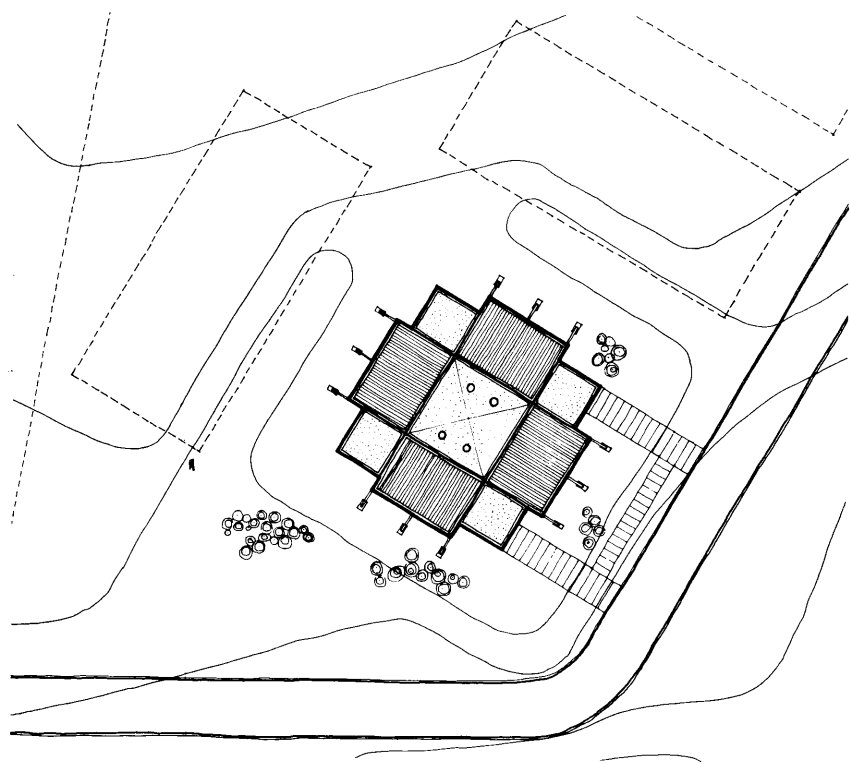
Exterior finishes are cedar plywood, which will be left to weather as the surrounding farm structures. Painted doors and stainless steel flashings.

Interior finishes are cedar plywood and gypsum board walls with carpeted floors.

The heating and air conditioning system feeds spaces through an under floor duct system.

Photos: Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.





ECOLOGY MEETS THE BRONTOSAURUS

(Continued from page 15)

upon the eagle and these other animals—the whale for example, which is being hunted to death, the polar bear which is going—they shoot them with machine guns from helicopters and they are absolutely no match for that—as litmus paper, as tell-tales, as hints of things to come. If there is something pressuring them, then perhaps we are next. After all, we came that way.

Martin Niemoeller was a protestant divine, as many of you remember, during WW II in Germany. He stood, and stood, and stood and did not speak out against Hitler. And finally he ended up in jail and he spent the war there. And he wrote a lot—he had a lot of time—and he said, "When they came for the Jew, I did not object, because I was not a Jew. And when they came for the Catholic, I did not object, because I was not a Catholic. And when they came for the trade unionist, I did not object, because I was not a trade unionist. And when they came for me, there was no one left to object." And I would like to suggest to you, if anyone ever asks you what the reality of this whole conservation business is and if it really is something more than little ladies in tennis shoes, sitting on the shovels of bulldozers trying to protect the trees, you tell them, "Yeah, there's a lot more." You can paraphrase, you know. "When they came for the eagle, I did not object because I was not an eagle. When they came for the fish, I did not object because I was not a fish. And when they came for me, there was no one left to object." That's the real message.

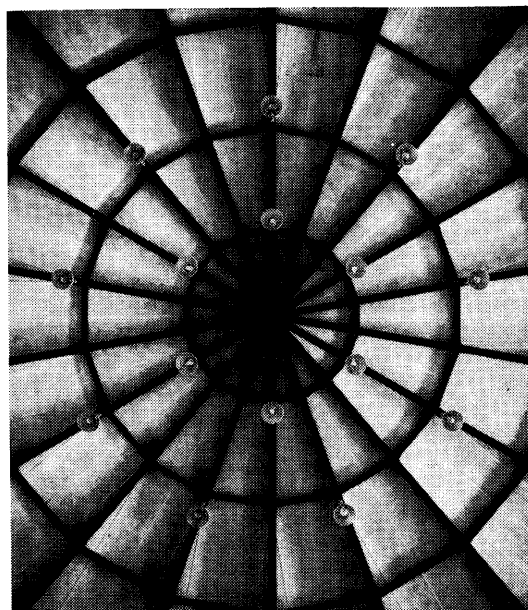
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PAST-PRESENT-FUTURE THEME OF SARC 70

Architects from Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina gathered at The Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina, from October 14 to 17 to discuss Architecture, Past-Present-Future. The occasion was the biennial Convention of The South Atlantic Region of The American Institute of Architects, hosted by The South Carolina Chapter AIA.

Keynote speaker was the Mayor of Dallas, Texas, Erik Jonsson. His dynamic personality and projection of ideas set the tone for a successful meeting. Discussing the heritage of architecture in the United States was Dr. William Murtagh of the National Registry. Analyzing current areas of the architectural profession's involvement were Walter Lewis, AIA, of the University of Illinois Department of Architecture who spoke on housing; and Ben A. Evans, AIA, of the National Research Council, and Frederick A. Rehkopf, AIA of Becker & Becker Associates, who discussed up-to-date methods of programing. A provocative address on the future of the professional was given by Gerald M. McCue, FAIA, of the Department of Architecture at the University of California at Berkeley. In addition, students from the region's architectural schools were invited to give their views on the future of the profession.

No Regional Convention would be complete without official representation by officers of The

American Institute of Architects. Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, Detroit, President-elect of the AIA addressed the luncheon gathering of Regional AIA members; Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, New York, AIA Vice-President announced the winners of the Regional Honor Awards Program; and S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA, Director of the South Atlantic Region opened and closed the conference.

In conjunction with the convention, an excellent products exhibit presented the latest in building materials, building decor and accessories.

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RALEIGH COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

At the regular monthly meeting of the Raleigh Council of Architects held at the Plantation Inn on Thursday, September 3, new officers were elected to serve for 1970/71. Gene W. Jones, AIA, a principal in the firm of F. Carter Williams, Architect, will serve as president. Serving with Jones will be Bosworth C. Beckwith, AIA, partner in the firm of Dodge & Beckwith, Architects, vice president; Roger W. Ballard, AIA, of the Jesse M. Page Associates firm, treasurer; and Dale A. Blosser, AIA, principal in the firm of Dale A. Blosser & Associates, secretary. Bob C. Rogers, AIA, partner in McKimmon & Rogers, Architects, is the retiring president. The Raleigh Council holds regular monthly luncheon meetings on the first Thursday of each month.

1971 HONOR AWARDS JURY NAMED

Robert P. Burns, Jr., AIA, Head of the Department of Architecture, School of Design, NCSU, and Chairman of the NCAIA Honor Awards Committee, has announced that three outstanding men in the architectural field have accepted invitations to judge the 1971 Honor Awards Program of the North Carolina Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.

For the past sixteen years, Chapter members have submitted presentations of their best designs in competition for recognition by an out-of-state jury. From sixty-seven entries in 1970, eight projects received Awards of Merit. The Chapter program was established to encourage appreciation of excellence in architecture and to afford recognition of exceptional merit in building design.

Serving on the 1971 Jury will be *PIETRO BELLUSCHI*, FAIA, Architect and Educator, former Dean of The School of Architecture and Planning, M. I. T., world famous architect whose numerous projects include the Equitable Building, The Pan Am Building and the Juilliard School of Music in addition to many residences and churches. *NORMAN FLETCHER*, FAIA, Architect. Partner, The Architects Collaborative, Cambridge, Mass., principal in charge of the new A.I.A. Headquarters Building, Washington, D. C. *JAMES MARSTON FITCH*, Author and Educator. Professor of Architecture, Columbia University, published works include: *Walter Gropius, Architecture and the Esthetics of Plenty* and *American Building*.

The announcement of the winning entries will be made at the Chapter's annual Winter Meeting. A presentation of the award winners will be prepared to be available for display for anyone wishing to use them, such as banks and libraries.

New Architectural School Heads Entertained



L to R: front row: Robert Anderson, William Mitchell and Chancellor D. W. Colvard. back row: J. Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA, Richard L. Rice, AIA, Macon S. Smith, AIA, S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA and Anthony Lord, FAIA. Not present for photo were Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA and B. Atwood Skinner, AIA.

UNC-C Chancellor D. W. Colvard entertained at a dinner at the Charlotte City Club, Charlotte, on 9 September for the new Head of The Department of Architecture UNC-C, Robert N. Anderson and his assistant William Mitchell. Both men are graduates of NCSU School of Design. Attending the evening function were members of the NCAIA Advisory Committee to the new School of Architecture. The Committee has been active in the promotion and development of the school since 1965. Mr. Anderson anticipates receiving his first architectural students in the fall of 1971.

NCAIA To Hold Fall Meeting In Raleigh

Richard L. Rice, President of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, has announced an interesting program is planned for the annual Fall Meeting of the Chapter. The meeting scheduled for Saturday, 7 November, 9:30 A.M., will be held at The Hilton Inn, 1707 Hillsborough St., Raleigh,

Theme for the occasion will be "Designing for the State of North Carolina" with the following participants:

Carroll L. Mann, Jr., State Property Control and Construction Officer, Department of Administration; and members of his staff,

R. G. Bourne, Chief Engineer;

W. C. Correll, Consulting Architect;

Norman E. Guthrie, Consulting Engineer;

John H. Emerson, Consulting Engineer;

and J. Sidney Kirk, Consulting Engineer.

At the close of the professional part of the program, the Chapter members will hold an election for officers and directors to serve in 1971.

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NCSU COED OUTSTANDING IN U. S.



A North Carolina State University coed has been selected the "Outstanding Woman Student in Architecture in the United States."

Marian Scott, a fifth year student in the NCSU School of Design, was named the outstanding student by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Association of Women in Architecture. The 92 schools of architecture in the nation enroll some 13,000 students, of whom approximately 10 percent are women. All were invited to recommend students for the award.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Scott, 2108 Dunhill Dr., Raleigh, Miss Scott received a \$200 scholarship toward her final semester of study in architecture at NCSU.

Architecture was not a stranger to Miss Scott when she decided to make it her career. Her mother was the first woman registered as an architect in the states of South Carolina and Tennessee, and her aunt and uncle are also architects.

She says that being one of only 50 women in the School of Design, and being the only woman in many of her classes, has impelled her to greater effort.

"A woman must be better at a job than a man in order to compete successfully," she observed.

A member of Phi Kappa Phi, national honorary society, she has served as a senator in NCSU Student Government, as co-editor of the student publication of the School of Design, and as president of the student chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Her single lament is the difficulty a woman encounters in obtaining a job in the traditionally-male field.

"I'd like to be known as a competent architect," she says, "but men regard women in architecture as a novelty, and they seem unwilling to hire us."

Miss Scott has had summer work experience with the School of Design and with a planning firm in Columbia, S. C.

She is currently undecided about future plans. She will either work in design or attend graduate school, but she is definitely committed to a career as an architect.

INCIDENTALLY...

Richard L. Rice, AIA, Raleigh, President of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, has been appointed a member of the Educational Media Advisory Council of the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction . . . and Mrs. Rice is serving as President of Raleigh's Fine Arts Society for 1970-71 . . . Cam Reeves, wife of Raleigh architect Ralph Reeves, serving as Vice President of the Fine Arts Society, is also North Carolina Chairman for the Friends of the Kennedy Center, Washington, D. C. . . . C. Crawford Murphy, AIA, announces the opening of his office for the practice of architecture in the Hotel Charles, Shelby . . . Architects Jerry A. Cook, AIA, and H. Clay Taylor, AIA, announce the formation of Environmental Planning Associates with offices in the Branch Bank & Trust Co. building in Raleigh . . . Two Charlotte firms, Malcolm & Higgins and Henningson, Durham and Richardson, Inc., architects-engineers, have merged . . . Robert P. Burns, Jr., AIA, Head, Department of Architecture, School of Design, N. C. State University, is serving as a member of the Jury of Awards for the 1970 Architectural Awards of Excellence Program sponsored by the American Institute of Steel Construction . . . J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA, Asheboro architect, is serving on the jury for the American Association of School Administrators 1971 School Exhibit and will participate on a T.V. program during the AASA Convention in Atlantic City entitled "Highlights of the 1971 Exhibition of School Architecture". Hammond also participated in the program of the CEFPP meeting in Oklahoma City on a panel discussion of "Time-Cost Management System" . . . Architectural firm, Biberstein, Bowles, Meacham & Reed, and engineering firm Engineering Consultants, both of Charlotte, have been awarded the First Annual Electrical Installation Award, presented by the Carolinas Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association . . . Robert L. Clemmer, FAIA, Hickory architect, was presented a Member Emeritus Certificate upon his retirement from the North Carolina Board of Architecture . . .

"KINETIC ARCHITECTURE" TITLE OF NEW BOOK

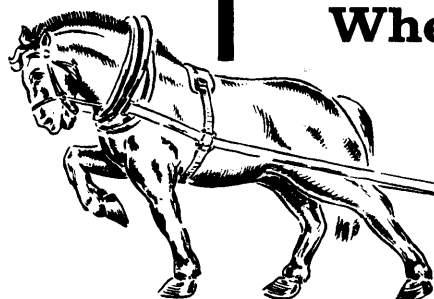
That a building's success is measured by how well and how long it remains standing under all ravages of time and nature is refuted by the authors of a new book, "Kinetic Architecture," published in August by Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Roger Clark of the North Carolina State University School of Design and William Zuk, professor of architecture at the University of Virginia, emphasize that architectural form must change with

society's changing needs.

According to the authors, an architecture which is kinetic, transposable and even mobile, would allow the city of the present to meet the needs of the present in an economical and orderly way. Buildings could be moved or die gracefully to adapt to changing pressures, they say.

Zuk and Clark, who wrote the book while Clark served on the Virginia faculty from 1964-69, declare that "kinetic architecture is now at the beginning stage. We stand at an architectural frontier."

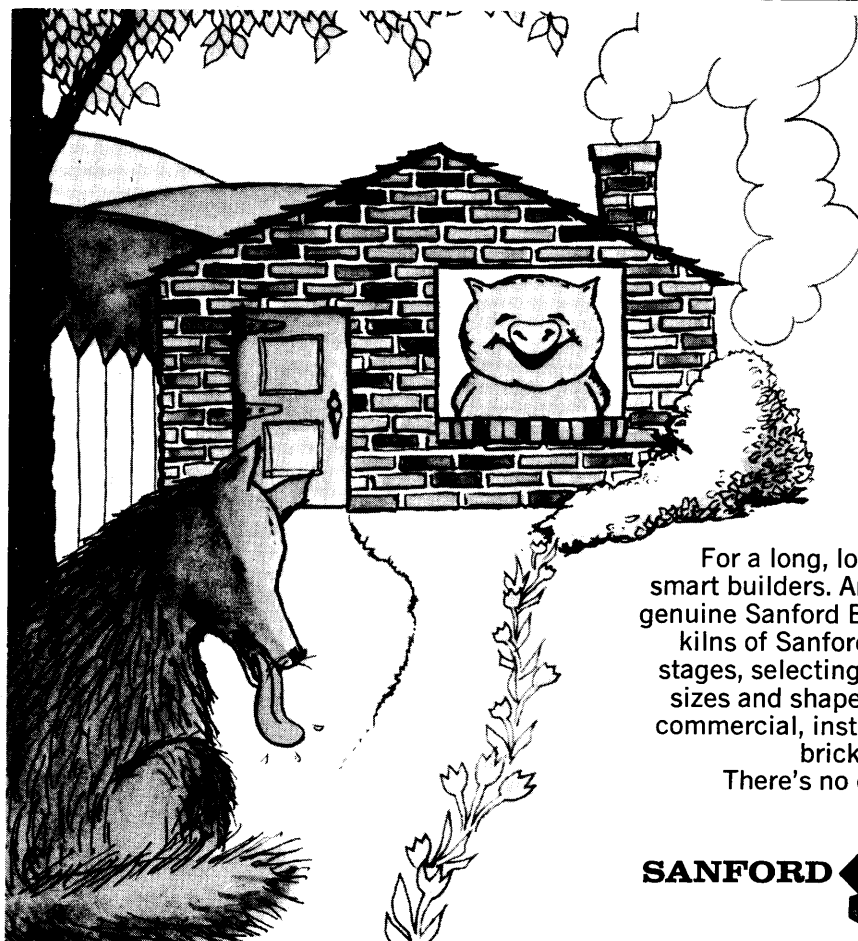


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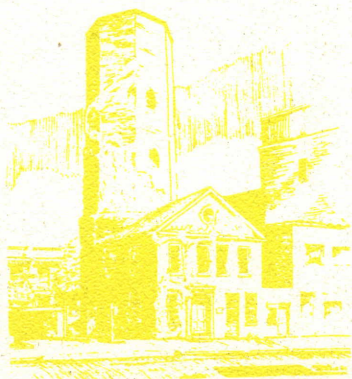
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